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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum contains a summary of the information submitted by the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.

Republic of Korea

2. The Republic of Korea indicated that it was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments, and had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (see A/61/210, table 2). Preparatory work was under way for presenting the Convention for ratification.

3. The Republic of Korea indicated that it was preparing a separate anti-terrorist-financing law to block the financing of terrorism more effectively.

Saudi Arabia

4. Saudi Arabia presented the list of 10 universal and 6 regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see A/61/210, table 2). It has established a special committee to study the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

5. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) indicated that a draft special law on terrorist acts, submitted to its National Assembly in 2001, was awaiting the second reading in that Assembly.

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6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) pointed out that it disagreed with the decision of Judge William Abbott, of the United States of America, who had refused to deport Luis Posada to Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on the grounds that he might be subjected to torture. It emphasized that article 46 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela prohibited torture and other degrading treatment, and cited other provisions of the Constitution that guaranteed the right to life and the right to due process in the administration of justice.